declared them void and entitled to no respect, and almost immediately afterward found itself compelied it admit that for the peace of the country and as a basis for future development these constitutional amendments had to be maintained.

Combin down to more recent history, when the Republicans is Cougress had passed the Kesunption Act in 1875, and the fruit of the restoration of specie payments was amost ripero be placked, the Democratic party, in its National Convention of 1876, thought it a smart thing to declare that the very act passed for bringing species payments was an impediment in its was and must be repealed. And who is there to dealy now that had the act been repealed under the pressure of all the inflation elements in the country, the confusion of our financial holey necessarily ensuing would have prolonged the evils of an irrodecaulable paper currency under which we were then suffering I need not accumulate further examples to show how incapable the Democratic party proved likely to understand and appreciate not only the immediate requirements of the times but facts that had neen virtually accomplished, and how its greatest efforts were directed to the end of obstructing things that had become inevitable, and which it afterward found theelf compelled to admit as good.

And now in this year of 1880, when the war issues are

obstructing though that had become inevitable, and which it afterward found itself compelled to admit as good.

And now in this year of 1880, when the war issues are fairly behind us; when by its conclinatory spirit and its strict observance of constitutional principles the Government has removed all the elements of disord between the two sections which it was in its own nower to remove; when, aided by a wise and successful fluancial policy, seneral property is again blessing the land, nod when the people look above all tolings for colligatened practical statesman-ship that well understands the questions it has to deal with to feater and develop that prosperity; now the Democratic party knows softing prosperity; now the Democratic party knows softing sent to nonlinute for the Presidency a Majer-General of the regular Army; a corressional soldier, who has never been anything close but that, and who from the very nature and processities of bis profession has always stood aloof from the management of political questions.

Is all certainly not at empt to depreciate the character of General Hasacock and the great services which he has rendered to the country. He is a gentleman of lire-proachable private character, which I shall be sorry to see any effort made to decreated. As a solder he has shown signal bravery and skill in the handing of troops under the discretion is not whether we shall honor a deserving General. The question is not whether we shall honor a deserving General would be the kind of a President the country needs, a President who can be depended upon successfully to solve the problems of statesmanship which are now before as: to preserve the good things already done and improve upon them.

It must not be forgotten that this Government is no longer the sample machinery it was in the early days of the Republic. The bucolic age of America is over. The interests the marly fifty milions of people spread over an innocense surface, with occupations, pursuits and industries of endiess variety and accust manu It is believed by many that it is an easy task to perform the dutiers of the President of the United States—that the only thing he has to do is to form a programme of policy which he desires to carry out, and to cai good and experienced men into his Cabinet to attend to the detail of the business, without medding himself with its intracte complications. The experience I have gathered from personal observation, not only as a member of the legislative body, but also of the Cabinet, has convinced me that this is a great mistake. I speak from experience when I say that most of the good things that have been done under tails Administration, whatever ment the respective Cabinet musters may deserve for them, are no less due to the clear-headed and latified support, frequently called the "anniable obstinacy," with when President Hayes stood behind them by warding off the opposition. It is for such reasons of inestimable besent to an Administration that the President himself shanid have had the experience of active work mande be cart to an Administration that the President himself should have had the experience of zerice work in legislative bodies, and especially in the Congress of the United States. It will require in a President a high degree of that munitive genius with which but very few men in a century are endowed to make his Administra-tion successful without that experience. HANCOCK'S TOTAL LACK OF CIVIL TEAINING.

Now put, for the sake of argument, in that most tryon, General Hancock or any man trained exclusively in the walks of army life, of which he is so conspicuous an ornament-I mean a man not endowed ith that intuitive genius which I have spoken of, and which even his most ardent friends, as I understand, do not claim for General Hancock. What has there been in the sebool of his past life to fit him for it? As a boy he was accepted by the Government as a cadet at West Point, and that was his college and university. I have nigh respect for that military school. Every branch of military science is taught there, I have no doubt, with honor and the great law of command and obedience are inculcated as the guiding stars of the future life of the student. The affairs of ordinary human existence outside of the military profession, and the problems it has to deal with, are necessarily treated as matters of only secondary moment. I have heard it said a hundred times, by men who had spent the best part of their lives in the regular army, and then were thrown upon their own resources to make a living in ordinary pursuits that their army life had unfitted them for the every-day tasks of secrety. They found themselves, in a multitu of cases, utterly bewildered by the competition they had or cases, accernly demanded by accompensation of the run with those who had been trained in civil pursuits. How is it possible to assume that men who have spent the east part of their lives, who have crown old in that exclusive atmostiblers, should show particular affices for the most complex and confusing of all duties, the highest call office in the hand I t may be said, therefore, without exaggeration, that in a hundred cases to one, by without exaggeration that in a hundred cases to one, by taking an old regular army officer, who has never been anything else, and putting him into the highest and most difficult political position, you may spoil an excel-lent General in making a poor President. There he is, lent General in making a poor President. Lacre he is, with an honest intention to do right and to serve his country. Problems of financial policy suddenly rise up before him—questions of revenue, of commercial policy, not in the way of general maxims and vague principles, but in the mysterious shape of practical problems to be applied to a given state of circumstances; questions of party politics, where his circumstances; questions of party politics, where his circumstances; questions of party politics, where his circumstances; destinant of the party are curiously mixer locather in be wildering confusion. The man at the head of affairs means to do right; let us assume his cabinet officers mean the same. But now a host of Senutors, Representatives, prominent political man at the head of affairs means to do right; let us assume has cabinet officers mean the same. But now a host of Sanators, Representatives, prominent political leaders from all parts of the country swarm in upon min. Having never had any practical contact with the wordines of financial or commercial systems, having stood about from the intricucles of political management, the man at the head of the Government is the objective point of all their efforts. They have all contributed to his regard; he has heard of them all as prominent men entitled to respect; he has considered them all as men entitled to regist; and now he discovers that their opinions clash and that their aims are different and contradictory. Scores of them beserching him with their directory. clash and that their aims are different and contradictory. Scores of them beseeching him with their draency to make him believe that the cabinet minister he trusts, by the things he attempts to carry oad, is highring the party upon whose permanence the life, or at least the welfare, of the Republic depends. And when he has gone through this for weeks and mouths, and his head begins to swim in the contusing contests of interests and ambitions entirely new to him, and he feets himself in many things he has done or left undone under a pressure given the beautiful and resident with the same contradictions. bitions entirely new to him, and he feels himself in many things he has done or left undone under a pressure giv-ing him no rest of mind, a helpless tool of foreign wills instead of being the director of t. ings, he will then con-clude that far repulse of the fiercest onset at the hattle of Getty-burg and the taking of the angle of intrenci-ments in the Whiterness, giorious foats of arms, were after all very simple toings compared with this. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The picture I have drawn is one which every man of experience in political affairs will recognize as applicable to every novice in politics placed in the Presidential chair, even under ordinary and favorable circumstances. But what is likely to happen to such a man elevated to the Presidency with such a motley host upon his back as the Democratic party is to-day? The party as now constituted is indeed a wonderful

mixture of elements. Thus we find there the bardest of hard-money men hand in hand with the wildest of inflationists, the freest of free-traders and the stiffest of protectionists; we find them in their platforms declaring for the re-toration of specie payments to satisfy one part, and the repeal of the Resumption Law in the same sentence to satisfy the other part of the organization. We find men who would scorn the idea of faithlessness to our National obligations in the closest allisnee and cooperation with those who repudiated their debts in their own States, and who would not hesitate a moment to repudiate the debts of the Republic. We find men sincerely desirous of cultivating among the Southern people the heartiest sentiments of loyalty to the Repuband respect for the rights of all, irrespective of colorand by their side men who still think that their own rights are worth nothing unless they are permitted to oppress the rights of others. And it must not be forgot-ten that upon these different elements, the official dec-larations of platforms have not the least effect. While larations of platforms have not the least effect. While the party in its National Conventions declares for specie payments, that does not binder a moment Democratic Congressmen from opnowing resumption in Congress, or the Democrats of Ohlo from non-mating their inflation leader, General Ewing, or the D increase in Indiana from nonmaning the dist-money man. Landers, for the Governorship of those States; nor does it prevent the Democrats in many of the Western and Southern States from pursuing their greenback agitation as justily as be-tree.

While they declare for an observance of our National obligations, that does not hinder the Democrats in many of the Southern States from going on in their work of local repudiation, and declaring that local repudiation is 50 good a thing that it ought to be made general. But all these factions, these hecagraous elements, are held together by one great impulse—that is, the appente for public plunder, which the exclusion from power for twenty years has stimulated to a degree of keenness scarcely ever seen before. Now consider that, if General Hancock ever can be elected, it must be a very hearty cooperation of all these elements—the Greenback Democrat in Ohio, Maine and Indiana and the West and South, with the bard money men in New York, New-Jersey and other States; the protectionists in one quarter and the free-traders in another; the War Democrats in the North and the reactionary clements elsewhere; and to all these elements together General Hancock, if successful at all, will owe his success; and all those elements if the successful party is to be maintained in its strength and continued in power, must be satisfied in order to bold them tegether. That will be the situation and such the problem which the solder, to whom political science While they declare for an observance of our National

see now what, in view of all this, we have a right

also gathered under the same banner. Nearly all, if not all the States that have repudiated or speak of repudiating their own debts are Democratic Blates, with heavy Democratic majorities, farnishing Democratic electoral votes and Congressmen. Who will tell me that if is certain they will be more conscientious with regard to the National debt than they showed themselves with regard to their own? Have we a right to expect a sound financial polley? While there are many good, sound money men in the Democratic party, it is equally well known that the Democratic party has irrestably well known that the Democratic party has irrestably will show that the Democratic party has irrestably well known that the Democratic party has irrestably well and money; but in 1876, while it pronounced for restingtion, it demanded at the same time the repeal of the resamption is w. I ask what would have become of restingtion had the resumption law been repealed? But while that speaking of sound money in their financial National platforms, is it not equally true in a large number of their party? So General Ewing, in Onlo, so General Entler, in Massachusetts, so Mr. Landers, in Indiana; while in Maluo Democratic and Green-Suckers thee in cordial embrace, and while in many of the Wesfern and most of the Southern States the Democrate almost on masse represent unsound fluancial ideas. Is it not true that to the very last resumption was opposed in Congress by Democratic Congressment Why, when General Hancock was nominated, the attraction for the Greenbackers seemed to be so strong that the venerable Peter Cooper and General Sam Carey, of Onlo, were among the first te pay to him their devolution and wish him success.

Now, can anybody forctell what will happen in these respects in case of a Democratic victory! In fact, we do not know whet

HOW THE DEMOCRATS WILL RUSH FOR THE SPOILS. But one thing is certain-that the Democratic party. in its fashion, will reform the civil service. That it will certainly do; it will do it according to an old Demoeratic principle, " to the victors belong the spoils." That principle is of Democratic origin, and the Democratic party has adhered to it with a fidelity worthy of the best cause. Other parties were infected by it, but the Democratic party may claim the glory of its paternity, and of its most unswerving advocacy. It may abandon any other principle, but not that. If there ever was a Democrat, either at the head of the organization or in the ranks, who has proved recreant to that great doctrine, and made proclamation of his opposition to it, I do not know his name. It is so closely interwoven with the traditions of that party that I doubt very much whether it could be abandoned without destroying the party's existence. Now substitute for this (the present condition of the public service) the Den cratic reform, making a clean sweep according to the old spots system, and what will you have! Hundreds of thousands of politiciaus, great and small, but all bungry, rushing for seventy or eighty thousands places, backed and pressed by every Democratic Congressman and every Democratic committee in the land. This unperions rush must be satisfied as rapidly as possible, for they want to make the best of their time; and in this case, as well as others, time is money. It is useless to disguise it; the masses of office-seekers, starved for twenty years, will not be furned back as long as there is a montifut on the table. Seventy or eighty thousand officers, selected at random from that mustime of ravenous applicants, will be put into places held now mostly by men of tried capacity and experience. They must be taken at random, for it is impossible to full so large a number of places in so short a time as the furious demand will permit, in any other way. Need I tell any sensible man what the effect upon the conduct of the public business will be I it will be the disorganization of the whole administrative mach nerry of the Government at one fell blow; it will be the sudden substitution of the earer desire to make out of public affairs as much as can be made in the shortest possible time, for official training, experience and sense of responsibility. It will be a removal, for some time at least, of those carefully devised guards which are now placed over the public money and its use; it will, in one word, but housand hungry, rushing for seventy or eighty thousands places, piaced over the public money and its use; it will, in one word, be the sudden distribution of so many thousand places of trust, responsibility and power, now well filled, in the true sense of the word, as spells among the hosts of the victorious party.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. No prudent citizen can fait to be repelled by such pros. pects unless equally great or greater dangers threate from the other side. Let us look at that other side now. I am certainly not one of those who assert that the Republican party has been without fault. We have had Republican advocates of the payment of the public debt in greenbacks; we have had Republican inflationists, and the discussions inside of the Republican party were for some time heated and bitter. Thu for a season the party seemed to stumble along with an uncertain gait, but it has always had an unerring instinct which in the end made it turn right side up : and then it kept right side up. When in 1869 the Republ can majority in Congress declared for the payment of the public debt, principal and interest, in coin, there was the end, once and forever, of the repudiation move-ment, open and discuised, in the Republican party. ment, open and disculsed, in the Republican party. When in 1875 the Republican majority in Congress passed the Resumption act, there was the end, once and torever, of the unredeemable paper money business in the Republican party. Those who remained republicans, at least not leaders of the party. They tried their neck for some time inside of it; then they left it, and became Independent Groenbackers, and finally most of them tandes in the Democratic party, as the Democratic Greenbackers, who for a time became Independents, mostly went back there. General Weaver and his followers are still in the Intermediate state, but will no doubt finally materialize as cound Democrate. But while the Democrace party has been either converting them it is sound principles or ejecting them until they almost wholly disappeared among its component parts. Thus it has become emphatically the protector of the national faith and the party of sound money. In this way the Republican party, steadily progressing in an enligatemed perception of the principles of acume finance, has become the reliable sound money party of the country, to which, as parties now are, the solution of the will be a become the reliable sound money party of the country, to which, as parties now are, the solution of the will be a become the reliable sound money party of the country, to which, as parties now are, the solution of the will be a because the sound how magnificently do the effects of the results already achieved appear in the retvival of our business prosperity? It may be said that our financial believ has not wholly originated that prosperity. The, but it has most powerfully alread it by giving us that confidence which is impossible without stable money values and a sound currency system. And what prident nan would now risk those great results by intring over our financial policy to the hands of a party which, as I have shown, is the refage of all destructive elements threatening new uncertainty and confusion if

GENERAL GARFIELD'S RECORD. Indeed, not only in the traditions and good sense of the Republican party do you find the best security there is at present for the sanctity of our National faith as well as a successful management of the financial policy; you find equal security in the known opinions and principles of equal security in the known opinions and principles a its candidate, James A. Garfield. His convictions of these subjects have not found their first and best proch mation in the platform of his party or in his letter of neceptance. His record of nearly twenty years of Congressional service is not a blank on the great questions of the times, like that of his opponent. There is not a phase of the question of our National obligations; there is not a point of financial policy, from the first day that the subject was considered in Congress since he became a member of that body to the present hour, that he has not discussed with an ability and strength, a lucidity of argument, amplitude of knowledge and firmness of coviction, placing him in the first rank of the defenders of sound principles. If you want to study the reasons why the public faith should be inviolably maintained, why an irredeemable paper currency is, and always has been, a curse to all the economic interests of this and all other countries, why confidence can be restored and main tained, why business can obtain a healthy development why foreign commerce can be most profitably conducted only with a money system of stable and intrinsic value, only with a money system of stable and intrinsic value, you will find in the speeches of James A. Garfield upon this subject the most instructive and convincing intermation. You will find there opinions not smodenly made up to order to suit an opportunity and the necessities of a candidate in an election, but the convictions of a life-time, carefully manurest by conscientions research and large inquity, and maintained with powerful reason, before they has become generally popular. You that there a teacher, states man and a leader in a great movement, with primoples so firmly grounded in his mind as well as his conscience, that he would uphold them even were they not supported by a howerful party at his back. There is double assurance, therefore, in the traditions and acts of the party and in the character of the leader at its head. and acts of the period at its head.

And now I appeal to the conservative citizens of the public faith sacredly

And now I appeal to the conservative citizens of the Republic, to you who desire the public faith sacredly malitained, where will you go? Can you, in view of present circumstances, conscientiously go to the Democratic party? You will indeed find there not a few men who think as you do; but with them you will find coosely shied in party interest all those elements to whom our national obligations are the foot-ball of momentary advantage. You will find on that side every State that has repulmated or speaks of repudhaling its public debt; you will find there all those who described the public creditor as the public enemy, and whom no loyal tradition and impulse attaches to the maional honor. You will find there a party, inside of which the public faith has said to fight a battle with its encourse, without any certainty of its issues. Is that your place? Or will you go to the Republican side, where the loyal maintenance or our public faith has become a fundamental principle, universally adhered to with unawerving fidelity, in spite of the gusts of adverse public sentiment in former days? And you who desire the administrative business of the Government performed in a business like way my honest and capable public servants, where will you go? Will you go to the Democratic party, which has no other reform dea than a seager desire to take the whole administrative machinery of the Government suddenly to pleces, and to fill it as rapidly as possible with political process. form ties than a seager desire to take the whole administrative machinery of the Government auddenty to pieces, and to fill it as rapidly as possible with politicians demanding offices as spoils? Or will you go to the Republican side, where you have the assurance of a civil service which in spite of shortcomings and mistakes, has already on the whole proved therefore analytic transact your business honestry and efficiently, and where you find all those clements that are faithfully and energetically working for a more thorough and permanent reform?

THE WARNING WHICH INDIANA FURNISHES. I might go on with the catalogue to show you where the path of safety iles; but it is enough. Your own State of Iudiana furnishes you at this moment a most instructive illustration. Look at the contending forces he On thelone band, a man put forward by the Democrats as their candidate for the Governorship, one of the leaders

of the wildest inflation movement, one of the most vociferous advocates of the repeal of the Resumption act, the successful execution of which has conferred upon the American people such inestimable blessings Where would our prosperity be had he and his followers prevalled ! And now you find him the representative man of the Democratic party, still advocating his wild lectrines, and hoping for their triumph, which would be the ruin of your prosperity. You are certainly mindful of the fact that the wise and patriotle men among you and I am glad to say that they were a majority of your voters, made an effort to do away with the scandals fraudulent voting, arising from the absence of a good registration law and the seductive opportunities furnished by your October elections. You know how a ma ished by your cetober elections. You know how a majority of your citizens, with the appliance of all fairminded men in the country, voted and carried that reform at an election held for the ratification of your Constitutional amendments; you know how by Democratic
ludges that decision of the majority was set used upon
reasons which made the whole legal profession stare the
country over. Is that the party, which as citizens of Indiana, mindful of the welfare and the good name of this
State, you will support!

Now look to the other side. Your Republican candidate for the Governorship, one of your purest, best State, you will support?

Now look to the other side. Your Republican canditate for the Governorship, one of your purest, best informed and most useful and patriotic men who on every question of public interest stands on the side of the nonor of the country and the welfare of its citizens; whome even the voice of stander cannot reach, and to whose hands his very opponents would without heart from their interests. That is the Bustration Indiain gives of the character of our national contest.

Is the Presidency like a presentation sword, or a gift horse, or a denation of money, or a country house given to a victorious soldier to please him? If so then simple justice would cempel us to look for the most meritorious of our soldiers and reward them in the order of their merit; and brave and skilful as General Hancock has been, there are others who have claims of a still higher order. Then, General Grant having already been President, we should reward General sherman and Leutenau-General noomated by the Democratic party. Certainly, let us be grateful; but let us not degrade the highest and most responsible trust of the Republic to the level of a more gift of gratitude. Let military heroes be litted up to the highest rank in the service which be cateen of their countrymen, and if noed be let wealth and luxury be showered upon them to brighten that life which they were ready to sacrifice for their country.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE. What have we on the other hand in the Republican candidate I His youth was that of a poor boy. He lived by his daily labor. He rose up from that estate gradually by his own effort, taking with him the experience of poverty and hard work and a living sympathy with the poor and hard working man. He cultivated his mind by diligent study and he stored it with useful knowledge. From a learner he became a teacher. When the Republic called her sons to her defence he totaed the army and achieved distinction to active service as one of the brave on the battle-field. He was called into the great council of the Nation, and has sat there for nearly twenty years. No great question was discussed without his contributing the store of his knowledge to the fund of information necessary for wise decision. His speeches have ranked not only among the most eloquent, but among the most instructive and useful. Secreely a single great measure of legislation was passed during that long period without the imprint of his mind. No man in Congress has devoted more thorough inquiry to a larger number of important subjects and formed upon them opinions more matured and valuable. He was not as great a soldier as his connection for the Presidency; but he has made himself, and is universally recognized as, what a President ought to be, a stalesman. He understands all phases of life, from the lowest to the highest, for he has lived through them. He understands the great problems of politics, for he has studied them and actively participated in their discussion and solution. Few men in this country would enter the Presidential office with its great duties and responsibilities better or even as well equitped with knowledge and experience. He need only be true to his record in order to become a wise, safe and successful President. If the neonic election it will be only because his services rendered in the past are just of that nature which will give as-attance of his ability to render greater service in the failure. The country wants a statesman of ability, knowledge, experience and principle at the head of affairs. His conduct as a legislator gives ample guarantee of great promise in all these things. And for all these cassons, in my opinion, the interests of the Republic demand the election of James A. Garfield to the Presidency of the United States. inquiry to a larger number of important subjects and

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

. GOOD RACING AT SARATOGA. GLIDELIA, BY THE WAY, ORIOLE AND DAY STAR THE WINNERS.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 20 .- To-day's programme of the Saratega Racing Association was the est thus far. Every race had a good field, and all were well contested. The steeplechases were watched with eager interest by the spectators, and the excitement rose to the highest pitch when the horses reached the homestretch, so even were the leaders. Expressions of satisfaction were heard on every side among the nonbeiting portion of those present, but the speculator were loud in their expressions of disappointment with the result of the second race, and particularly so with that of the third race.

The weather was very changeable. Rain fell slightly from 11 to 12 o'clock, when II ceased. It showered again just before the steeple-hase, and stopped tume diately after. The attendance, notwithstanding the rain, was very large, being almost equal to that on the opening day, and the track was not much affected by

The race for the Alabama stakes for fillies three years one mile and a furlong, had thirty-eight nominations but only Glidelia, Dawn, Canderella, Kitty J., Eye and Bye and Giroffé started. Pools sold as follows: Gitdelin, \$210; Bye and Bye, 895; Kitry J., \$75; Giro 86, 840; Dawn, 830; and Cinderelia, \$26. Kliny J., t a good start, got away first, followed by Glidelia, Bye stand Kitty J. led, with Dawn second and Gildelin third. At the quarter pole Girolié showed in the lead. Dawn and Glidella still helding their old positions. At the haif Girdelia took second place, and running round the lower turn went to the front, and holding the less down the siretch won a hotly contested race by 11g lengths, Kitty J. second and Bye and Bye third. Time,

A half-mile dash for the Fissh Stakes, for two-year olds, \$100 each, half forfest, with \$500 added, the second to save his stakes, bad twenty-six nominations, of which Thorn, Gienesirne, Charlotte, Midgely, Jeweiry Rauter, By the Way, Silgo and Bodette started. Pool sold as follows: Bodette, \$50; Banter and By the War, \$30; Thora and Glenculrue, \$25; Charlotte, \$17; the leid, Midgely, Jewelry and Silgo, \$25.

The start was bad. Charlotte got sway with a good lead, Banter and By the Way also away n from of the others. At the quarter they homestretch Charlotte quit, and Banter and By the Way led. All except the leaders were now wnipping, out they sould but reach Burnham's pair, and By the Way wor ov a neck, Baster second and Midgely third, the others

I well up. Time, 0:50%.
The third race was a free handleap for a purse of \$500, of which \$100 to the second; entrance, \$15 each if not wants from the second, the state, first read it not chared out, entrance money to be divided between the cond and third horses, 14 miles. The starters were roise, Belle, Quito, Mark L., Turfman, Canriemagne eorge McCullough and Sasquehanna. Pools sold anto, \$200; George McCullough, \$120; Mark L., \$45 he field—Orbole, Belle, Charlemagne, Susquehanna and orthman \$50.

Inriman, \$50.

Mark L. went away first, with Quito second. At the grand stand they were well together, with Mark L. ancek out of the bunch. At the quarter, George McColleugh went to the front, but at the laft-nie post Oriole took the lead and held it all the way, and, although sell. ook the lead and near it an ease way, and, attourn a xcept Quito, the favorite, were widepped, they cou-not reach her, and she won a rood race by three length effore Turfman, second, who was a neck before Surqui anna, third, Quito, the favorite, fourth. The lent-aye up the race in the homestretch, not even catchin he whip. Time, 2:11%.

he whip. Time, 2:11%. The fourth race was a free handleap steeplechase urse, \$600, of which \$100 to the second and \$50 to the hird horse. Entrance free. Fractional contre. No. I bout 2% miles. Four started : Dayster, Rose, Faustin about 234 miles. Four started: Daystar, Rose, Faustina and Captain Franklin. Pools solie: Daystar and Faustina, 8200; Captain Franklin and Rose, \$20. Rose took the first two jumps, but both she and Faustina, after taking the water jump, went out of the course. Daystar then showed the way, followed closely by Captain Franklin. Rose and Faustina soon reentered the course, and before running balf a mile forther Faustina overtook and passed Captain Franklin. Faustina boited and jumped through a fence at the upper turn, and threw her rider without damage to either man or norse. Daystar then had the lead, with Captain Franklin second, and Rose away off. Captain Franklin caucht and passed Bay tar in the backstreich, and an exciting race occurred. Both Captain Franklin and Daystar took the last jump in the tracktogether, but the seperior fiding of Maney on Daystarfwon the race; Captain Franklin second, Rose third. Time, 5:04.

The entries, weights and pools on the second extra day to morrow) of the Saratoga Bacing Association are as (to-morrow) of the Saratoga Bacing Association are as follows:

First race—A dash of three-quarters of a mile for a purse of \$300: Sioux, 100 pounds, \$80; Cammie F., 117 pounds, \$40; Lady Middleton, 110 pounds, \$55; Minos, 97 pounds, \$50; Clariselma, 113 pounds, \$25; Becman, 115 pounds, \$7; Mayflower, 92 pounds, \$8; Vigitan, 97 peands, \$6.

Second race—For a purse of \$40; 1½ miles: Fortuna, 119 pounds, \$105; Turenne, 94 pounds, \$35; Day Star, 117 pounds, \$30.

Third race—A solding race for a purse of \$200.

117 pounds, \$30.

Turd raw-A seiling race for a purse of \$300; 1 mile; Chartie Gorham, 102 pounds, \$50; Dar K. 108 pounds, \$45; Calonel Spragne, 94 pounds, \$45; Marchioness, 104 pounds, \$35; Capanu Wrugge, 94 pounds, \$15; Caminey Backas, formerly Tamphoc, 105 pounds, \$15; ferror, \$105 pounds, \$11.

Fourth race-Hurdle race; 134 miles, over five hurdles; Fansina, 136 pounds, \$50; Walter, 150 pounds, \$50; Pomeroy, 149 pounds, \$20; illarry fishop, 143 pounds, \$20.

A CRICKET MATCH PLAYED.

DETROIT, July 20.-The Staten Island Cricket Slab played a match yesterday and to day with the Peninsular Club of this city. The Staten Island Club played two lunings, scoring 40 in the first and 12 in the second. The Peninsular Club took only one inning, making a score of 135. MORE SHAMEFUL FRAUDS.

CITIZENSHIP SOLD BY DEMOCRATS. DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE WALLACE COMMIT-THE WHO HAVE HEARD ENOUGH-CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION SOLD AT A DOLLAR EACH-JUDICIAL "MISTAKES AND MISCALCULATIONS."

The evidence before the Wallace Investigating Committee yesterday showed that the Democrats of this city not only manufactured thousands of bogus naturalization papers, but that money had been raised by selling them. Senator Blair wished to call a number of witnesses who, in 1868, were engaged in this illegal traffic, but the Democratic members of the Committee had heard enough. Ex-Judge Jones, by whom a number of these fraudulent naturalization papers were apparently is sued, testified that they must be the result of "mistakes" or "miscalculations" on his part. Senator McDonald was placed in an embarassing position by Mr. Davenport's assertions about the part which Tammany Hall has taken in these proceedings.

TIRED OF THE INVESTIGATION.

SENATOR M'DONALD DOES NOT WISH TO HAVE ANY MORE WITNESSES CALLED-PITIFUL TESTIMONY OF EX-JUDGE JONES-HE SAYS HE MADE MIS-TAKES.

The public interest in the proceedings of the Walace Investigating Committee seems to be largely on the increase, as during its vesterday's session every seat in Postmaster James's room in the Post Office Building was occupied, and many persons stood for hours listening to the evidence. Senators Wallace, McDonald and Blair took their seats shortly after half-past 10, and after a short conversation between the two Democratic Senators the first witness was called. John I. Davenport, baying in charge a truck-load of documents, had entered the room before the members of the committee, and when they appeared he was enjoying an

Christopher Iles, examined by Senator Blair, stated that he was born in Ireland over forty years ago and had lived in this city thirty-eight years. He lived at No. 202 Wooster-st. In 1868 he had occasion to go to Judge Barnard's room, and there saw a number of people taking out naturalization papers. Among them he noticed Alderman Rilpper and Patrick Goff. He was well acquainted with Goff and went up to him. Just at the time the Alderman asked Goff if he could use some papers. The latter replied that he could, and was subsequently given a bundle containing sixty naturalization papers, for which he paid the Alderman \$60. On the same day the witness saw a similar bundle handed to Mr. Childs, who paid \$71 for it.

Senator Blair-Did you see these amounts paid? Christopher Iles-I did, sir. I also heard Judge Barnard, some days after, tell Goff to "keep those fellows quiet." He alluded to a lot of men who were waiting for the papers. There were fourteen or fifteen clerks engaged in making out the papers as fast as they could. They all belonged to Tammany Hall. What became of the papers I don't know, but I know a great many of them were used and voted upon.

Cross-examined by Senator McDonald, he said : I have never been examined before on this subject. I belong to the Republican party. I was a Republican at the time I made those observations. I went to the clerk's room because I heard so much about people getting their naturalization papers who were not entitled to citizenship; so I went down to see about it. There were Henry Rowe and Patrick Murray who got such papers. I know Murray was not entitled to citizenship, because he told me the papers had been brought to him,

Q .- But how did you know he was not entitled to them? A .- Why, he told me at the time that he hadn't been in the country two months. These are the only two cases I can mention, but that the papers were being issued in large numbers was the common talk of the city, just as common as the talk about the war. The men writing out the applications were from about Tammany Hall. I was told so by a man named Williamson. He is dead

Senator McDonald-Oh, that is good, Cannot you give me the name of a live man who knew of this ? A .- Yes, there was James Gough: he told me Tammany Hall employed him in writing out these certificates.

Senator Blair-Can you give us the names of any others that were making out these naturalization napers, so that the committee may bring them for-

Senator McDonald-Now you might leave ont that about our wanting witnesses. Senator Bluir-I don't suppose you do; but why

did you ask with such evident eagerness for a live witness if you did not want to call him ? Hes-I could give a good many names, but some of the men must be dead. There were about fourteen

or fifteen employed in this work, and among thes alive I recollect the names of James Collins, John Meran, Patrick McCaffery, John Ward, and a man named Dougherty. Jeremiah Coffee and a man named McCabe were also pretty active in pushing the naturalization papers around. I have seen Moran bring papers over from the Supreme Court to the City Hall, just as Goff used to do.

SPECIMEN MEN WHO COMMITTED THE FRAUDS. Senator Blair at this point recalled Mr. Davenport and asked him what he knew of Jeremiah Coffee, Mr. Davenport said Coffee was known as "Big Jerry." He was a bad character and often in trouble. He threw a man over a bridge at Norwich, Conn., a year or two ago, and afterward escaped from the custody of the police. He was now in California. In 1868 he was one of the shining lights of Taumany Hall. .

Being asked if he knew any more of those employed in the preparation of these fraudulent naturatization papers, and if he could furnish the committee a list of names, Mr. Davenport said they were all professional witnesses, and most of them were living and could be found with little difficulty. Senator Blair-Could you furnish the committee with a list of those who could be called ?

Mr. Davenport—I can prepare a list, if the com-mittee wishes it, of from twenty-live to 100 of these witnesses, who would give full and unute informa-tion of the way these naturalization papers were prepared.
Senator McDonald-One word. Do you want to

summon these witnesses, Senator Blair ? If so, put it in that way.

Senator Blair -- I will put it in this way: I would not like it to be understood that the case rests entirely on Mr. Davenport, and if we can go further I would like to know how it can be done. Can you give us a list of these additional witnesses, Mr. Dav-

mport 7
Mr. Davenport-I can, and their testimony will be largely correborated by the applications now on the files of the courts. Senator McDouid—You have selected the wit-nesses to be examined in regard to rebutting testi-

Mr. Davenport-This committee has examined Mi. Davenport—I all committee has examined witnesses almost entirely without informing me and without my presence. When I was informed that the opportunity presented itself for such witnesses I availed myself of it ank selected them.

Senator McDonald—Answer my question. Have not the witnesses produced by the minority been selected by you?

selected by you ?

Mr. Daveoport—They certainly have been desig-TAMMANY'S PART IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Blair-Have there been Tammany Hall

counsel present and apparently suggesting and producing witnesses here? A .- Counsel and their representatives have been present and apparently conducting the investigation on behalf of the ma-

conducting the investigation, so far as the majority is concerned, has been under the conduct of Tammany Hall as much as that of the minority has been under yours? A.—I believe it has.

Senator McDonald—Will you undertake to testify that Tammany Hall has been represented in this investigation by counsel assisting the majority in carrying on this investigation? A.—I have answered that.

Senator McDonald—If Senator Blair has any knowledge of Tammany Hall counsel being here, I have not.

Mr. Davenport-If Senator Blair has not, I have.

Mr. Davenport—If Senator Blair has not, I have.
Senator McDorald—Then I have not.
Mr. Davenport (in reply to a question from Senator Blair)—I know that representatives of Tammany Hall were here yesterday, and—
Senator McDonald (rather excitedly)—Will you undertake to testify, sir, that Tammany Hall or anybody else— undertake to testify, sir, that rammany main or anybody else.—

Mr. Davenport—I now testify that there has been

present during several of the sessions of

mittee, when testimony was being taken on the part from the counsel of Tammany Hall (F. S. Wait); that yesterday and to-day he was in frequent communication with the chairman of the committee, and is now in conversation with him.

Senator Blair—Is the same firm also coggaed

Senator Biair—is the same brid hiso engaged in the proceedings for your renoval instituted under the ampices of Tammany Hall?

A.—The gentieman new present represents the firm which is engaged as counsel by Tammany Hall in the proceedings against me. In accordance with a resolution passed by Tammany Hall after the election of 1878, they were retained, and conducted in person the Lynde investigation. This has been conceded.

Q.-Has the same counsel been present and appar Q.—Has the same counsel been present and apperently assisting the majority of this committee in this investigation? A.—Yes.
Q.—Will you state in what political organization, if any, the investigations and proceedings against you have originated? A.—In Tammany Hail en-

you have organized A.—In Tanhany factories,
Senator McDonald—I wish to state, as a member of this committee, that I have no knowledge of any representative of fammany Hall or any other body taking any action, control or direction of this in-

taking any action, control or direction of this investigation.

Senator Wallace, who several times interrupted his brother Senator in his haste, said to the stenographer: "The same statement for myself."

Senator McD andd (whose temper was apparently very much ruffled)—The statement of the witness on that subject shows that he is simply drawing upon his imagination for facts.

Senator Blair—I wish to add to that record that I have personal knowledge that the representatives of counsel who have stated to me that they have been connected with these proceedings for many years, and who were connected with the proceedings against Mr. Davenport, have been present. They have conversed with the winesses produced by the majority, and have apparently suggested by the majority, and have apparently suggested questions, from time to time, to the chairman as the testimony was being taken. And the majority the testimony was bring taxed. And the majority has received quite as much assistance in conducting the investigation from those who appear to be the representatives of Iammany Hail as we have from Mr. Davenport. We have no counsel, unless Mr. Davenport, the witness and the accused man, can be looked upon in that light.

CLAIMS OF ANTONIO KURSHELL,

Antonio Kurshell, called by Senator McDonald, said that he was a foreigner by birth, and had lived in the United States twenty-one years. He had been a sergeant in the 59th Artillery, and had received his discharge. (Commission and discharge produced.) He served three years, and was discharged in 1865. In 1868 he applied for citizenship and obtained the naturalization paper produced, which he claimed as his property. He held that paper until the election of 1878, voting at all intermediate elections. On presenting his rote in that year he was challenged and arrested. He was afterward told that if he would surrender the paper he would be released, and he did so. He afterward applied for the return of his paper, and not being able to get it he obtained a duplicate. In crossexamination he stated that he obtained his dupliexamination he stated that he obtained his dipli-cate paper at the Registrar's office about six months ago, and that there was a large crowd of similar applicants present at the time. There were two persons writing. He believed one was called a judge, but was not sure. Senator McDonaid (to Mr. Davenport)—I ask you now if you are willing to give this man his natural-ization paper? He is properly entitled to it. Mr. Davenport—You may think so. I am not wil-ling to give it up.

ling to give it up.
Witness (excitedly)—That paper is my property. which was taken from me, and I came here to claim it, and I propose to claim it. Senator McDonald—That's all right; he won't

give it to you.

Hubert McNevin was next called and questionby Chairman Wallace in regard to the Andrew Jackson Association, of which in 1868 he was a member. There were no members of it was were not citizens, he said, and no committee was appointed to obtain naturalization papers. A committee of the association was appointed to search the records of the Su-

tion was appointed to search the records of the Saperior Court to obtain duplicates of lost naturalization papers, and he believed they were successful in obtaining seven or eight of auch duplicates.

The witness was then questioned as to the veracity of Thomas Stapleton, a witness before this committee in the Spring, and he testified that at the time Stapleton swore that he was a carpenter, he was actually a night watchman at the Post Office. Other minor statements of Stapleton's were also contradicted, but in cross-examination by Senator Biair the witness contradicted his own testimony. Senator McDonald interrupted the cross-examination to remark that Senator Biair was arguing with the witness, which was objectionable. The Senator replies hastily, and a sharp interchange of words ensued, Mr. Blair closing it with the remark, "I thought you objected with the dea that the witness was contradicting his direct testimony, and just as counsel often do, you were trying to protect your

convenient memory. This was seen in his first answ.r, which may be taken as a specimen.

Senator Wallace—State whether you were engaged in the mouth of October, 1868, in the granting of naturalization papers to persons in your Witness-As an effort at recollection I cannot say

as in the performance of my duty as judge, I have to doubt I was.

He further stated that the practice of his Court in 1868 was regular and formal, and all persons ad-mitted to citizenship were so admitted in a regular and formal manner. These answers being in a manner put in his mouth by the questions, Senator Blair objected to such leading questions. Senator Blair objected to such leading questions. Senator Wallace smiled. "My colleague agrees with me," he said, "so they are ruled in," and he went on with his leading questions In reply to them the witness was led to say that his habit was "to indorse" the applications for citizenship that came before him with his initials, which was a flat that the law had been complied with, and evidence that the decree thus made with, and evidence that the decree thus made should be issued by the Court. How many such ap plications came before him in October, 1868, it would be impossible to say. Not a single person was during that time admitted to citizenship im-

properly in his Court.
Senator Waliace—What became of Judges Barnard and McCunn ?

nard and McCunn? Witness—Proceedings were taken against them for improper conduct.

Q—Did not Judge McCunn die pending those proceedings? A.—He did. Judge Barnard w—proceeded against by the Court of Appeals, and was found guilty of wrong-doing in his office and removed. Senator Blair then took the witness up and

elicited the following:

I was elected for a term of six years, in the Fall of 1864, I think it was. I was not reelected. I do not remember naturalizing anybody in 1868. I do not wish to swear that I naturalized nobody that year. remember naturalizing anybody in 1868. I do not wish to swear that I naturalized nobody that year. I am not aware that exception is taken to the naturalization papers of October, 1868, only. Things were as formally, regularly and judicially conducted in that year as usual, as far as my knowledge and belief are concerned. If an admission of citizenship had been granted by me one month prior to the requirement of the law it would be an illegal certificate. If I issued that (on being handed to him) it was a mistake. It is not a very extraordinary thing to make mistakes. They occur animous of minimary thing to make mistakes. They occur as frequently in indictal as in other matters. I believe there was as much care taken in all these cases as was supposed to be necessary.

Senator Blair produced a certificate where the

senator Blair produced a certificate where the applicant had been in the country but two years, and asked now he made such a mistake as to grant that, there being no counsel present to misrepresent the state of things. Judge Jones replied:

"I suppose it was a miscalculation. I always made the calculations myself, and did not leave it to a clerk."

Sonator Blair said there was a leasure that

made the calculations myself, and did not leave it to a cierk."

Senstor Blair said there was a large number of these mistakes made by Judge Jones, and he should ask leave to recall the witness when the papers containing those miscalculations had been brought into the room. In the meantime he cross-examined the witness upon other points, Judge Jones knew Judge Barnard was naturalizing a large number of persons because he had seen him. He was in his court room several times, and saw a crowd there waiting for naturalization papers. The proceedings were carried on with considerable rapidity.

Q.—More so than in your court? A.—I do not think there was any difference, except that he is a more rapid man than I am.

Q.—He did business to masses, in brigades, and whole arrates? A.—I cannot say that. I have seen a hundred or so in his room, and I suppose he naturalized them in two hours. To examine the applicant, examine the witness, examine the papers and order judgment in those cases used to occupy me not more than two minutes.

Q.—If you worked thus rapidly it would account for your mistake in this certificate? A.—I suppose to Q.—But if you made fifty or one hundred of such

Q.—But if you made fifty or one hundred of such

mistakes, would it account for them, too? A .- I can-THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session Michael Dolan, of No. 443 East Twenty-third-st., was examined at length by Chairman Wallace, in regard to the veracity of Stapleton. Andrew F. Connelly, of No. 210 East Twenty-sixth-st., was also called by the Democratic members to speak to the character for racity which Stapleton has in the neighbor-hood where he lives. His record in the neighborhood, said the witness, was not good. Senator Wallace asked to have inserted in the testimony a document showing the indictment timony a document showing the indictment of Felix Lavelle, for murder in the first degree, and his conviction on February 28, 1879, for murder in the second degree. This man was among the list of marshals administering the law in 1878.

He also put in the indictments against James Casey and Patrick McManus. Senator Blair made a general objection to such evidence.

Senator Wallace then called Assemblyman Thos. F. Grady to speak in regard to the character of Felix Lavelle. He testified that he knew Lavelle as a marshal, and believed his character to be bad. Mr. Grady was then asked to make some suggree.

Felix Lavelle. He testified that he knew Lavelle as a marshal, and believed his character to be bad. Mr. Grady was then asked to make some suggestions for the further amendment of the law, and he suggested that there should be some provision that would permit a man who has an undoubted right to vote, and who is arrested for attempting to vote fraudulently to have, the question decided before the time in which he can vote expires. There certainly should be some method of ascertaining whether a man has a right to vote before he goes to the poll.

William H. Lindsey, called by Senator Blair, gave testimony as follows:

I had some knowledge of the proceedings in the Superior Court in the year 1868. I had a friend there named John A. Thompson, who was attached to the naturalization bureau of the Superior Court under Mr. Sweeney, I assisted Mr. Thompson sometimes. Between the middle and latter end of September, 1868, I stamped over 2,000 naturalization papers invisid with the seal of the Court. Thompson told me those were to be used in Ohio. At that time naturalization papers cost from \$1 to \$10 cach. I stamped one of these papers for myself.

Senator Blair—But you are a native? A.—Yes, sir; but I just did it as a matter of curiosity, I wanted to have one. These papers were stamped

Senator Blair—But you are a native? A.—Yes, sir; but I just did it as a matter of curiosity, I wanted to have one. These papers were stamped without seeing the Judge or anybody else. I saw six other men working at stamping these papers, and they worked sometimes as late as 7 o'clock in the evening. Afterward I accompanied a gentleman who was distributing these papers to people who I am positive had never seen him before. He said to some, 'there are your papers.' In some cases he left money, and some cases not. His name was Peter Borke. These papers were from the Supreme Court, I think. He distributed about fifteen or twenty of the papers that evening.

Senator Blair asked that it be recorded on the minutes that the minority was not allowed to recall

Senator Blair asked that it be recorded on the minutes that the minority was not allowed to recall ex-Judge Jones, and then called upon Mr. Davenport to put in evidence the fraudulent certificates of naturalization signed by the Judge. They were not numerous, he said, but sufficient to be interesting. Mr. Davenport read the papers, pointing out their illegality in each case. They were taken out in the following names: Hartmann Gerhardt, Loms Peters, Henry Polk, James R. James, Richard Rebenklein, John McLeon, Charles de Secha, Gottfried Schoenhur, Charles Herbert, Patrick Mahoney and Robert Walsh.

The committee afterward decided to hold a session to-morrow morning for the further hearing of ex-Judge Jones, and at half-past 5 adjourned.

THE COURTS.

STRUGGLING AGAINST TAXES. EFFORTS OF CORPORATIONS TO REDUCE ESTIMATES PUT UPON THEIR PROPERTY BY TAX COMMIS-SIONERS.

President Morris, of the Board of Aldermen. was served yesterday with nearly eighty writs of certio rari sued out by corporations which claim that the Tax Commissioners have assessed their stock at excessive figures or improperly and illegally under the act of June 1, 1980. Many of the petitions presented to the Supreme Court by the losurance companies and by the National banks, on the applications for the writs, set forth substantially the same averments. They claim that under the present act their real property shall be taxed where situated; that their personal property and capital stock shall not be assessed except as prescribed in the act, and that the not itself requires that such assessment shall be made by the State Controller instead of by the City Tax Commissioners. They ask, therefore, for writs of certiorari to review such assessments by the Commis-

thought you color that the testimony, and just as counsel often do, you were trying to protect your witness. If not, I am willing to be forgiven."

Senator Bian; (to witness)—Did somebody use your name fraudulently in 1868?

A.—I shouldn't wonder. I never heard of such a name as Otto Schindlehaus, and never appeared as a witness for him. I knew "Tommy" Baker in 1868; had known him for nine years. I never appeared as a witness for him in naturalization promises as a witness for him in naturalization promises as a witness for him in naturalization promises. The new York Elevated Railroad Company claims that the Tax Commissioners in making out the assessment rolls did unlawfully "exclude the deduction of loss upon the sale octobred the deduction of the cost of real estate, but in making said deduction they made an error in faures; the deduction by them being made an error in faures; the deduction by them being made an error in faures, the deduction of the cost of real estate, but in making said deduction they made an error in faures, the deduction of the sale octobred the deduction of loss upon the sale octobred the deduction of loss upon the sale octobred the deduction of loss upon the sale octobred the sioners.

and on the standard of the standard sta

A STEAMER'S OFFICERS CENSURED. The Grand Jury yesterday, having completed the business of the term, was discharged. When the members came into Court for the last time they made the following presentment to Recorder Smyth:

"The Grand Jury now in session having heard evidence in the case of the collision of the steamboat Eliza Hancox with the row-boat on the evening of June 17. 1880, whereby Ellen Fitzoutrick and Elizabeth Muller

1880, whereby Ellen Filsouries and Elizabeth Maller came to their deaths by drowning, do censure and outdomn the owners and officers of said strambout:

"First-For not having had life-preservers, or other appliances by means for saving hits, readily available in the emergency; and

"Second—For having the boat nearest to the scene of the accident—which they first attempted to hancet—in such condition that it was immovable; and for having the second boat, which they did afterward launch, without a plus to make it services the at once, owing to the second beat, which they are alreaded interest, which causes there was a delay of fifteen minutes of more before any effort at rescue or recovery of the drowning persons could be attempted by the crew of said steamboat, Eliza Haucox."

SENTENCED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS. Judge Moore, in the Kings County Court of essions, yesterday sentenced Herman Verhope, a longshereman, of No. 152 Pearl-st., New-York, to a term of fifteen years in State Prison for killing Frederick Wright, who refused to give him a drink in a satora in Hamilton-ave., Brooklys, on June 1. Wright was stabbed in the breast, and died in the hospital four days afterward. By the advice of his counsel, Verhope pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the

DECISIONS-JULY 20.

first degree.

Supreme Court-Chambers-By Judge Donohue Lyddy agt. Traub.-Monon denied with costs. Jones of Tienken.-Referred to R. M. Henry. Naged agt. Wendy and the costs to abide the event. Ecleson act. Bury-Motion granted with costs to abide the event. Ecleson act. Bury-Motion granted, see memorandum. Coffin agt. Vatter: New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company act. Galled and others.-See memorandum. Dissosway agt. Haywas—Motion granted. Galic agt. Holg to: Brown agt. Griss—Motions denied. Handienger agt. Lowenhad. Eco. -Motions denied. Handimann art. Gildden; Read agt. 7th seen.—Orders granted. Handberger agt. Lowesthal; Equi ble Life Assuran e Society of the United States agt. Fig. and others; Whitaker agt. Masterion; Gaba agt. Mins; B tingham agt. Claffy; Hornanier agt. Halieft.—irranted.

Special Term—By Judge Domohre.—Wells agt. O'Conte et al.—Findings signed. Irwin agt. O'Conter et al.—Findings signed.

Br Judge Beach.-O'Conner agt. Newcomb; Lloyd, et By Judge Beach.—O'Conner agt. Newcomb; Lloyd, e agt. Whitney etc.—Finnings signed.

Superior: Court—Special Term—Judge Freedman Reas agt. Hest.—Decree of limited divorce for plaintiff. Me agt. Hriel et al.—Order staying proceedings. Transite is bulke et al.—Order denying motion to compel deten-tagt. Fogg et al.—Order denying motion to compel deten-tage to the control of the control of the control to pay costs. etc. Nugoui et al. agt. Underfill.—Order de ling motion without costs. Orner agt. Mangam; Staams Keily: Hollandar agt. Bolemus; Lapp agt. Meyer—Ord granted.

Common Pleas-Chambers-By Judge Van Hoesen. -Pratt agt. Pratt. - Decree signed.

Equity Term - Isv Judge Van Hoesen. - Seufert agt. Elias
et al. - Commiant dismissed on the merits. De Leyer agt.
Wade. - Class settled.

Wade.—Case settled.

Marine Court.—Chambers — By Judge Hawes.—
Paul sgt the Portable Coul Gas Machine Company.—See manorandom. The Associal Brass and Copper Company as gt. Parkor.—Motion to set assis order of arrest denied with cests.
Holman ast. Baker.—Judgment for handord. Mckinley agt.
the National Line of Steamships.—Motion to vacate attachment denied with cests. Lemman ast. Solomens.—Motion
granued usmissing complaint. De Poul agt Burnes the Poul
agt. Burnes et al.—Orders of discontinuation. Stephensari,
Todd; Plok agt. Donohue; Rogers agt. Atwood.—Order
signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Freedman, J.—Court opens at 14 m. Calendat called at 1 p. m.—No day calendar. COMMON PIRAS—CHAMBERS—Van Hoesen, J.—Court opens at 11 m.—Molions will be heard at 11 o'clock. Tatal Term—Parts 1, II and 111—Adjourned for the term GENERAL SESSIONS—PARY 1—Shwith, R.—The Pecule at-William Country, Michael Connelly, Addie Councily, John Muller, foomnous assault and battery; George Murray, Ad-gust Eckart, James McNart, Michael Gibbertin, Richard Barry, Investy from the person; Robert Jones, recuring tolen goods; Emil Cohen, false protoness.